

ABSTRACT OF LATE FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

From what a London paragraph says of the affairs of the present Spanish Ministry, it would appear to have some qualities quite in common with an Administration holding its residence by no means so far off as the Iberian peninsula. Lord Byron talked of—

"The stern yet feeble Monarch, one or both  
"By turns!"

but that union of fierceness with feebleness, of rashness with imbecility, of counsels the crookedest with complete impotence in their execution, is not entirely confined to the Court of Madrid. We need scarcely remind our readers that the Progressists (the Barnburners of Spain) are the Narvaez party: so that the subjoined imputation is much as if the Grange-incendiaries aforesaid should charge the Old Hunkers with getting the Cabinet here to recall from their commands Generals Taylor and Scott, and banish them to Europe, under pretence of giving them leave to travel:

"One of the Progressista papers announces that General O'Donnell has been recalled from the Governorship of Cuba, and that the Ministry, along with his letter of recall, sent him a passport, allowing him to travel in foreign countries for two years, or, in other words, banished him for that period. The Ministerial papers admit that Gen. O'Donnell has been recalled, but they say that it is merely because his three years of service have expired, and they deny the story of the banishment, which they say is an absurdity. We have known so many absurdities committed in Spain that an additional one will not surprise us."

Considering that Governor General O'Donnell is an Irishman, not a Spaniard: that he only fought with distinction for Spain in one war; and that no Lieutenant General Trist or Pillow has been sent to supersede or succeed him; and reflecting, moreover, on the address with which Santa Anna was let in to prepare for Gen. Scott's front and then Paredes let slip by to fall upon his rear, it is easy to see that the Barnburners would have at least as good grounds for their charge as their Castilian yoke-fellows. And certainly the absurdity of a fact is far from rendering it any less probable—here and under this reign, as well as in Spain and under the prudent Queen Isabella's.

We have not heretofore been able to place before our readers a copy of the following important document; the precise terms of which we have been anxious to see:

"ITALY.—The following is a copy of the protest of Cardinal Ciampi against the measures taken by the Austrian commander at Ferrara:

"FERRARA, AUGUST 6, 1847.—In consequence of an incident which happened to Captain Jaukovich, of the regiment of the Archduke Charles, under the orders of his excellency Lieutenant-Marshal Count Auesperg, who commands, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the citadel and imperial troops, Austrian patrols have paraded the streets of this city. I declare such an act to be altogether illegal, contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, and to the long-established customs in that respect."

"In my quality as representative of the sovereign power of the Holy See, as Apostolic Legate, Governor of this town and of the province, desirous of preserving intact and untouched the rights of the Holy See, I do solemnly protest against the illegality of this act, and against any other act of a similar nature, to the prejudice of those rights, or of those of the subjects entrusted to my administration and safe-keeping. I make this protest as a duty incumbent upon my office, and upon the representative authority with which I am invested, awaiting sovereign instructions to which I refer. The incident, moreover, said to have happened to Captain Jaukovich has not been proved, and it would not give the Austrians the right of patrolling the town as if they were the masters of it. As regards the terms of the despatch which his excellency the Lieutenant-Marshal has addressed to me on the subject, I protest against all proceedings which tend to encroach on the sovereign rights of the Holy Apostolic See, which I wish on every occasion to uphold and see respected."

"LUIGI CARDINAL CIAMPI.  
"Apostolic Legate."  
"Countersigned by Flaminio Bottini, advocate, witness; Francesco Maria Carletti, doctor of civil law, witness; Elise Monti, doctor of civil law, civil, who drew up the act."

"A letter from Rome states that the railroad question has been definitively settled by the Pontifical Government. The privilege for the road from Rome to Cabrano, by Albano, has been granted to a company which has at its head Prince Altieri and M. Rosetti; and that from Bologna to Ancona is to be given to a company formed at the latter place."

The Emperor of Russia, we perceive, acting towards Poland just as our own Czar has done towards California, New Mexico, and those other parts of the Mexican Confederacy of which we have gotten temporary—that is, merely military—possession. The cases, however, differ materially as to the legality of the acts of these two sovereigns: the Russian Czar is, within his dominions, supreme Legislator as well as Executive; our Czar is not—nay, is no legislator at all: the Kalmuck Autocrat is giving, as he has a right to give, to a country long in Russian possession, laws which at least are those of the rest of his realm; and, as for any guilt in the original enslavement of Poland, Nicholas's hands are not bloody with that fearful crime. Secure in hereditary despotism, he was not tempted to the butchery of any weak neighbor, by the hope of thereby winning a fresh term of regal power, at only the expense of neighbor and of subject. Nicholas, in short, is proceeding pretty much as it is a ruler's business to proceed, wherever the people do not make it their business to stop him: so that, perhaps, after all, both Nicholas and James do very well to go on just as they are doing.

But the immediate fact which we meant to state is the following:

"WARSAW, AUGUST 2.—The new penal code, which is to replace the French code, and which is almost a literal translation of that of Russia, will be enforced on the 1st of January, 1848. The laws will then be subject in all respects to the same laws as Russian subjects."

The Poles, however, seem, like the Santa-Feans and the blessed spirits of the Californian City of Angels, to be shockingly ungrateful. Neither Sarmatia nor American Poland has ever been much in the habit of submitting to any native authority: to expect them at once to grow tame before a foreign one is rather a Cossack kind of calculation. Accordingly, upon the heels of what we have just cited comes a specimen of loyalty to the new code:

"LEMBRO, AUGUST 4.—The excitement produced by the execution of the two Poles, says a letter from Lembro, has increased rather than diminished. Before the bodies were cut down from the gallows, the friends and relatives of Wladimir arrived and knelt down and prayed. Ladies dressed in black were observed to kiss the feet of the body. From daybreak to sunset great flowers, the tomb, which is literally laid by crowns of flowers. Old and young of both sexes, and of every class of society, proceeded there in the greatest order to pay a last tribute of respect to their unfortunate countrymen."

The affairs of King Otto's country seem to be, at least for the moment, in a better train: they are going through their Parliamentary elections quietly, and their financial condition is improving:

"GREECE.—The Allgemeine Zeitung has the following from Athens, dated last August:  
"More than fifty Deputies have arrived, but, according to the statistics, sixty-seven are requisite for the opening of the Chambers. In Karyiatis, Tripoli, Corinth, Megara,

and Locris the elections have been favorable to the Government. On opening the ballot-box for West Locania, it appeared that three members of the Mavromichali family had been returned."

But the following looks still brighter:  
"The Minister of Finance was making sweeping changes in his department. Many of the sub-officials in the provinces were under arrest for peculation. The Government has paid the amount of 500,000 drhs. in a bill on M. Eynard, and the remaining 95,000 drhs. in ready money from the Treasury to Sir E. Lyons, so that the half-yearly interest due to England on the 6th of March is paid up."

Catching defaulters and paying up the interest on their foreign debt! Why, these Greeks must be breaking loose from Locofocoism quite fast: Athens herself must be recovering from her old democratic penchants. If she were not, her Secretary of the Treasury would, on ascertaining any such little lapsus upon the faithful, at once have written to the District Attorney to retain the offender; on the ground that he was an excellent Democrat; that every body whom they could appoint (note, they could appoint none but men of the true Jackson and Jeffersonian grit) would help himself out of the public soup, like this worthy Republican; and that, since this person had already swallowed his skunk, both the public interests and the party morals enjoined on the Government that he should retain his office; a new man would be voraciously hungry for the public plunder, and would gobble up the spoils a great deal faster than one could do who was already satiate, surfeited, and crop-full.

To come back to London: the creation of new peers (and our Alexandria bridge, by the by, very much wants a few) so common on the formation of a new Ministry, procures us a little historical note about one of the titles, which has interest. Few names are more memorable in those great annals of British freedom which make one of the noblest pages of history, than the name of Stratford—that far ablest, subtlest, most resolute and dangerous of all the Ministers who ever lent their help to the Stuarts or others, towards pulling down the public freedom:

"NEW PEERS.—It is stated that General Lord Stratford is to be raised to the Earldom, and that Lord Acheson and Gretna and Sir R. Bulmer Phillips, Bart., will be created Peers of the realm. Lieutenant-General Sir John Mordaunt, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and Sir Colin Halkett are soon to receive the Grand Cross of the Bath. With reference to the foregoing, the Globe adds: The revival of the Earldom of Stratford, by the elevation of General Lord Stratford to that title, is a revival which takes place for the third time. The first occurred in the reign of Charles the Second, who restored the title to the son of the great Earl of Stratford, sacrificed by Charles the First to the popular hatred. The second revival of the title was made by Queen Anne, who conferred it on a male relative of the same family; and the third takes place under Queen Victoria, by whom it is now conferred on the brother of the late member for Middlesex, and may, doubtless, in some measure, be regarded as a tribute to the memory of that most consistent public man, who, during the course of a life spent in his country's political service, upheld firmly, under good and evil report, those principles of civil and religious liberty which his family have ever been the staunch and undeviating adherents."

As to Stratford's (Thomas Wentworth's) having been "sacrificed by Charles the First to the popular hatred," the fact is entirely true, to the disgrace of Charles, but by no means to the extenuating the public acts for which Wentworth suffered. He richly deserved his fate; for what fate can well be more cruel than the Minister merited, who, in a free nation, for advancement, or out of his inborn slavishness of soul, sells himself to the detestable cause of tyranny or of faction, helps a bad or foolish prince to make himself superior to the laws, and breaking thus the bond between people and prince, between the citizen and his magistrate, breeds sure calamities in the State: the loss of order always—a terrible mischief, spreading a thousand others; often the loss of liberty, that first of social blessings, when men know how to preserve it, not merely in battle-fields where they may fight well with not a virtue, but that of courage, but by what is a hundred times more difficult—by keeping pure the morals, public and private—by practising and cherishing virtue, and aiding the good (who alone can be free or make others so) against the bad, who alone can make men slaves. All that we just now said, the Earl did; and though with consummate ability—the splendor which high parts, the gift of eloquence, a commanding character and a lofty personal bearing can shed upon even the worst designs, so that he inspired in his times and has ever since preserved in history admiration and sympathy—yet surely he was but the guiltier for eminent qualities which might have achieved so much legitimate greatness, and yet turned aside from personal honor and patriotic duty, to be, for the success and power of the moment, at best the minion and the instrument, but presently the victim, of a weak yet violent ruler.

In the sober view of right reason, it is far more pardonable when men, ambitious of distinction, surrounding our Executive, make themselves the accomplices of his crimes, in order to be the sharers of his sway. A real greatness—a greatness which, conferring wide benefits on the times in which it acts, is repaid in the love and esteem of after generations, such men cannot hope: to them, therefore, place, office, a ministerial station, those counterfeits of grandeur which impose on the multitude and the fools of the day, are temptations enormously large. Just in proportion as they are unfit for power are they dazzled with that possibility of it which nothing could bring to them but the happy chance of a sovereign as incapable as themselves. Nothing more natural, then, than that they should willingly, for the price they receive, become the agents and tools of public mischief. Neither their master nor they have the wit to measure the enormous and lasting ill which they are doing. Indeed, such men are not answerable for all the harm they inflict: the public folly or corruption which place in their hands the destiny of a whole country, and perhaps of its neighbors, must divide with them the criminality. Not so with men like Wentworth, entirely too discerning to be the dupes of a foolish King, or, indeed, of any thing but a bad and headlong ambition, that could not wait for that honest eminence which he might easily have won. Sacrificed he was, and better had he to expect from a bad and faithless monarch, to whom he had sold himself as soon as by distinguishing himself in any capable of sustaining in the most formidable manner the cause of English liberty, he had secured his price?

As a historical question, that into which we have thus fallen is interesting enough to excuse the space which we have given it: besides which we profess to use the foreign matter which we are digesting with a view to elucidating the present politics of our own country. Nor shall we now close without reminding our readers that Johnson, though willing to be the apologist of Stratford, admits, in his *History of Human Wishes*, the fatal ambition which brought the great Earl to the block:

What murdered Wentworth and what exiled Hyde,  
By kings plotted and to kings allied?

What but the wish indulged in courts to shine,  
And power too great to keep or to resign?

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamer HIBERNIA, with dates from Liverpool and London to the 19th ultimo, arrived at Boston on Sunday, having made the passage in less than thirteen days.

From Great Britain there appears to be nothing of importance besides the commercial intelligence, which follows:

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON COTTON MARKET.—The continued failures in the Corn Market sufficiently account for the further depression in the prices of grain during the first week of the month. On the market day of the 6th ultimo prices still continued to recede, but towards the close of the week both wheat and flour were in active requisition. This improvement was further maintained on the market day of the 13th, when wheat advanced about five shillings per quarter on the quotations of the 6th, and flour, for which there was an increased demand both in London and Liverpool, advanced three to four shillings per barrel. The top quotation for the better description of wheat was 62 shillings per quarter in Liverpool. The best Western Canal flour, which on the 1st was quoted at 25 shillings per barrel and barely fetched that price, was selling on the 13th at 28 to 30 shillings. Indian corn also had been in more demand, and higher rates paid for it, and the corn market at the latest moment appeared firm; but as large supplies were still expected from abroad, and as the English harvest was admitted to be an abundant one, it was very doubtful whether further fluctuations would not take place before prices reached their natural level. Considerable purchases had been made in the English markets for Holland and Belgium in consequence of the diseased appearance of the potato crop in those countries; and these purchases have tended to strengthen the market. The state of commercial affairs, and of the corn trade especially, render it a matter of real difficulty to form a correct judgment of the future course of prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The great want of confidence which the late important London failures have produced in the money market, and the fact of the consumption of cotton still continuing upon a very contracted scale, together with the alleged unremunerating state of trade, have tended throughout the week ending on the 17th September considerably to depress the Liverpool cotton market, and to reduce quotations three-eighths of a penny per pound. This quoted reduction, however, is perhaps rather more than the reality, except for the qualities which have been mostly acted upon, viz. the middle and inferior, and these are the descriptions which are not fixed by the Brokers' Association in the standard price; it is in these that the greatest decline has been seen. It is quite certain that all reasoning still continues in favor of cotton, but it is equally certain that if money is not only to be dear but scarce, the trade of the country must suffer to such an extent as very soon to force upon the British Government the necessity of placing the monetary system of the country in a tight condition. The quotations are, fair Upland 6 a 6½, fair Mobile 6½, fair Orleans 7½.

The news from the Continent is thus stated in the New York Commercial Advertiser:

FRANCE.—The Prasin murder continued to be one of the great subjects of the day, but under a new form—attention being now fixed upon the trials of the journals that had been seized for remarks upon it, implicating the Government or the King in connivance at the suicide of the Duke.

The accounts from Algeria are represented as unfavorable, calling for large reinforcements to the French armies there. Abd-el-Kader was making himself quite at home in Morocco, and the Emperor is said to have solicited aid from France to get rid of him.

Considerable sensation had been caused in Paris by a report that the Duke de Nemours had been accidentally shot while sporting at Compiegne. Although the account appeared in most of the papers, it was pronounced by good authorities in Paris to be "a pure invention." To some extent, however, the rumor was confirmed. The accident is explained in *Galignani's Messenger*. "While the Duke de Nemours and d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville were out together on Wednesday, and while the latter was cocking his gun to take a shot, it went off inadvertently; and a small portion of the charge struck his older brother in the head. Fortunately, however, the consequences were very slight. Most of the shot passed by his Royal Highness, some lodged in his hat, and one only entered the upper part of his cheek. Indeed, so slight was the effect on the Duke that he would not undergo any examination at the time, but insisted upon continuing the sport."

The Duchess d'Angoulême was safely delivered of a son at the Palace of St. Cloud on Saturday. The name of the child conferred on the young Prince runs thus: "Henri-Léopold-Philippe-Marie d'Orléans, Duc de Guise."  
M. DUBANN, the responsible editor of the *Gazette de France*, who was condemned by default for articles published in the paper respecting the murder of the Duchess of Praslin, appeared before the Court of Assizes, and took his trial upon the merits. The formal accusation against the Duke was that of inciting one class of society against another. After the pleading jury pronounced a verdict of "guilty," and M. Durand was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs. All the remaining copies of the two numbers of the journal were ordered to be destroyed.  
The *Démocratique Pacifique* had been tried on a similar charge and acquitted.

Marshal SUCHT is dangerously ill at his estate of Sudling, SPAIN.

General Narvaez, (or the Duke of Valencia,) whom the Queen was said to have engaged to get together a new Ministry, had not yet succeeded, and minute accounts are given of the various negotiations, intrigues, &c., to which the business gave rise. In fact, it appears to be doubtful whether Narvaez had really been employed by the Queen, or could secure a post for himself in the new Cabinet. Meantime, there was talk of Espartero returning to Madrid and trying his hand once more.

The rumor of the opposing parties, one alleged to be in the French, the other in the English interest, was manifested by furious tirades in the papers. And, to complete the unpleasant aspect of the picture, insurrectionary movements were going on in several of the provinces, individually small and feeble, but in the whole affording ample evidence of the uneasy and lamentable condition of the country.

A general amnesty for political offences had been proclaimed, giving general satisfaction. It is said that the divorce of the Queen will be brought before the approaching Cortes at an early day of its meeting, with a proviso that, after the death of Queen Isabella, no female shall be capable of inheriting the Crown—thus returning to the Salic law which was set aside by King Ferdinand, the Queen's father.

ITALY.—The "movement" in this country seems to be spreading with great rapidity, and assuming a more and more important aspect. The London Spectator of September 18 gives the following outline sketch of events in various parts of the peninsula:  
"If the rulers of Italy are of accord they do not as yet go fast enough for the people, and the progress of the peaceful revolution is hastened by the popular impatience. The record of the journalist can barely keep pace with the march of events—now some great movement occurs in Rome, now the sounds of revolt in the Neapolitan dominions penetrate through the muffling of the press; now the scene is shifted to Leghorn, to Genoa; and the Austrians cannot keep still even in their own territory."  
We last week learned the ready concession yielded by the Grand Duke of Tuscany to the demands of his subjects; he retracted, but only to make his concession the more complete. After his paternal proclamation Charles Louis ran off, like Louis the Sixteenth, and repudiated his concessions; a deputa-tion was sent to bring him back; he declined to go home, but offered to appoint a regency, with a chief of the popular deputa-tion at its head. The managers of the revolution were not to be thus foiled; they threatened to confiscate the Duke's goods, on which he returned in haste and did all that he was required to do. It has been ascertained, therefore, who his master in Tuscany.

Tuscany benefited by this great political experiment on the oldenry of princes. The people called upon the Grand Duke Leopold to hasten his concessions, and he complied at once. A national guard is now the guardian of order in Tuscany. It has, therefore, been ascertained who is master there.  
"Parma, a small quasi-Austrian duchy, seems disposed to follow Tuscany."  
"A similar spirit has been manifested in all parts of the Italian territory, though it takes an endless variety of shapes. In Sicily and Calabria it is expressed by the towns of the Roman States it is fervid and clamorous loyalty to Pius the Ninth; in Genoa it is exulting displays in honor of the old expulsion of the Austrians; in Piedmont it is suggestive cries in praise of Charles Albert. In many places 'the Italian flag'—a tri-color—has been unfurled, instead of the flag of the separate States; and among the cries has been one for a 'King of Italy.'"

But the most significant of all demonstrations, perhaps, is the sudden outbreak at Milan, the capital and headquarters

Austrian Italy. The arrival of a new Archbishop was the occasion for a sudden and irrepressible burst of cries to the honor of the Prelate's spiritual lord, the Sovereign Pontiff. The authorities were alarmed, and tried to suppress the popular feeling by force of arms; in the attempt they sustained a damaging repulse, and a few days later were fain to establish a military occupation of their own capital. The Milanese have not yet revolted, but the next must be the Austrians.  
"It is not wonderful, therefore, that the communications from Vienna to Rome are said to be couched in language that grows more and more conciliatory. Austria, if she knew her own interests, would not rebel, but would invoke the intervention of Pius the Ninth in reconstructing the political constitution of the Italian States."

The Times gives authenticity to a current report as to the opening of a semi-diplomatic communication between the British and Roman Governments:

"The Earl of Minto, who is now on his road to Turin, will extend his tour to Rome; and, though not accredited by any official introduction, or invested with any formal representative character, he will be enabled by his presence at the Pontifical Court to facilitate the circuitous intercourse between two States which have so sensibly persisted in blocking up the ordinary channels of a necessary communication. The position and connections of his Embassy will be an immediate and sufficient guaranty of his responsibility, and will confer upon him much of that authority which it is yet forbidden to give directly to delegates, while his known qualifications for such a mission supply a complete assurance that the interests and honor of England will be safe in his hands. In this way it is expected that Ministers may be enabled to communicate with a friendly State at a very critical period of its fortunes, without rendering themselves liable to the accumulated penalties which our ingenuitarians devised for treason. As soon as Parliament meets the letter of the law may be brought into accordance with the spirit of the age; and, after we have graciously recognized the political existence of a power which at present commands the earnest and practical sympathies of half the population of the island, Lord Minto may be boldly invested with a title befitting the functions he must necessarily discharge."

The Paris correspondent of the Times avers, on unquestionable authority, that the Austrian Government has notified an intention to march troops into every Italian town or city in which the National Guards have been organized. The King of Sardinia is believed to be stanch; indeed he is said to display an unexpected degree of firmness. At a conference with a popular deputa-tion, "the Grand Duke of Tuscany has thrown off the Austrian yoke, which as an archduke he had been required to wear, and has adopted the national colors." There are rumors of an insurrection in the city of Naples. Letters from Bologna say that the Duke of Modena had retired with his family to Parma, in order, as is supposed, to the occupation of his territory by Austria.

Meanwhile, Lord Normanby had visited M. Guizot, to inform him, it is said, that the British Government will not permit foreign intervention in Italy. But, though there appears to be no doubt that some communication of the kind was made, its precise terms are evidently unknown.

The following is from the London News of September 18:

"We find no ground for the rumor which prevailed in Paris on Wednesday afternoon, that a revolution had taken place in Naples, and that the King had taken refuge on board the French vessels then lying at anchor in that harbor. It is, however, certain that the insurrection in the southern part of the Neapolitan territory, and in Sicily, is assuming every day more formidable proportions; that considerable reinforcements have been sent to these points from Naples; that the garrison of the capital has thereby been reduced to a lower state of force than could have been allowed, save under the pressure of overruling necessity; that the agitation in Naples is extreme, and the fears of a popular movement too serious that the Government has been compelled to resort to extraordinary measures of precaution; and, in fine, that several arrests have been made of persons charged with, or suspected of, disaffection; and numerous others equally obnoxious to the authorities have taken refuge on board the French squadron."

"Letters from Florence bring details of the popular ovations which have followed on the publication of the decree of the Grand Duke for the abolition of the death penalty for establishing the national guard, when the people collected in thousands in the square in front of the palace, uttering cries in favor of Leopold II. Pius IX. and the Italian League; and the windows of the houses surrounding the square were decorated with brilliant draperies and filled with ladies who waved the Tuscan flag (white and red)." The Grand Duke, leading his two sons, presented himself on the balcony, in front of the palace, to make his acknowledgments to his people. Seeing the national cockade on every breast, and the national flag waving every where around, and not having one at hand, he ordered two silk mantles to be taken from the shoulders of the members of his family, a white and a red, and having improvised the national flag, which he waved from the balcony.

"A deputa-tion was afterwards admitted to the palace to present to the Grand Duke, from his people, a flag of the Tuscan colors. In his answer to the address of the deputa-tion the Grand Duke concluded with these memorable words: 'Be assured, gentlemen, that, above all other quality, I am an Italian Prince. Am I not a native of Pisa?' and have I not ever been your brother?" He then presented himself again on the balcony to the multitude, with his two sons, having in his hand the national flag which had just been presented to him. It is impossible to describe the burst of enthusiasm which followed this. The people shouted, wept, and embraced each other. Priests, monks, women, and children, all united in the same feelings of delight, placed on their breasts the national cockade, and ran in all directions in the streets shouting, *Viva Leopoldo! Viva Pius Nonno! Viva la Guardia Civica, i fratelli dell'Italia, il Popolo Italiano! Viva gli Amici del Popolo!*

"Some of the scenes already described at Leghorn were repeated at Pisa. On the 24th, some 24,000 persons collected in the Church of the Duomo, where the multitude united their voices in a 'Te Deum,' the effect of which it would be utterly vain to attempt to describe. The archbishop, overcome by the scene, shed tears. After the ceremony he was conducted to his palace by the newly-created national guard. On his arriving there he presented himself to the multitude, and, leading his two sons, he came out on the balcony, with the national flag in his hand, which he waved in salutation to the people. At this moment a shout of 'Vive l'Imperatore!' resounded from the place and from all the windows of the surrounding palaces. In the evening the city was illuminated, and processions, composed of the students of the schools and colleges, paraded it."

"At Rome all continued tranquil. The accounts are to the 5th of September. They mention the arrival of an envoy from the United States of America, Mr. Coxwell, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of amity and commerce with the Pontifical Government. It was believed that the latter would shortly accredit a Nuncio to Washington. Cardinal Lambruschini, who is said to be in the city, and in a rather suffering state, is expected to leave Rome in a few days, with the intention of going to his country seat, where he will reside in uniform, a measure which has much pleased the populace, as it deprives the local police of its secret and inquisitorial character."

The Roman Advertiser of the 4th reports the receipt of a conciliatory letter from Austria:

"It is said that the answer recently arrived from the Court of Vienna to the Holy See expresses, in the name of the Emperor, regret for the impression made on the Holy Father by the late events in Ferrara, which his Majesty does not regard as the expression of anger, but as the exercise of his own right, resulting from article 103 of the treaty of Vienna; that if any impropriety has been committed, this is to be attributed to the executors of the act, who have proceeded contrary to the instructions received; that his Majesty has never had the intention of occupying the Pontifical States, into which nothing should induce him to send troops unless invited by the Sovereign; that the general feeling, and the religious interest to the explanation of the above-named article, of the word place, and the rights there deducible, his Majesty is content that the question should be decided in Rome, in whatever manner both parties may agree to."

The cities of Ancona, Perugia, Oseino, and Bologna have contributed funds to purchase muskets for the National Guard. The money supplied from Ancona consisted of funds intended for the construction of a theatre.

The Augsburg Gazette repeats the statement that the French Government had placed 12,000 muskets at Marseilles at the disposition of the Pope, and that a still larger supply was expected from Belgium. A number of French and Polish officers resident at Rome had tendered their services to the Pope, and that the Government, as represented at Paris, are now estimated at 54,000, of which 24,000 will be regular troops, and 30,000 the National Guard. The Augsburg Gazette adds, "Our Government have made very friendly offers to the Pontifical Government."

SWITZERLAND.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.—At the sitting of the Swiss Diet, on the 3d of September, the debate on the expulsion was renewed. The Deputies who had not spoken at the preceding sitting delivered the sentiments of their respective cantons, but as there was nothing new or striking in their several arguments, we refrain from repeating them, and proceed to give the results of the votes.

For not entering into the question, and consequently for withdrawing it from the order of the day, there were eight cantons and one half canton. For declaring the measure a federal measure, and therefore for filling upon such of the cantons as have Jesuits in them to send them away, and never admit of the order of the day, there were two cantons and two half cantons. In pursuance of this vote the following decree was issued:

"In conformity with articles 1 and 18 of the compact, the Diet is bound to watch over the maintenance of order and the internal security of the Confederation."

"Considering that the existence and the secret practices of the Jesuits are incompatible with the order and peace of Switzerland; and seeing, in fine, their presence, particularly in Lucerne, one of the cantons of the Directory—

"DECREE:  
"1. The question of the Jesuits is within the competency of the high Diet.  
"2. The cantons of Lucerne, Schwytz, Friburg, and Valais, in which the Jesuits are established, are invited to expel them from their territories.  
"3. The admission in future of Jesuits into any one of the cantons of Switzerland is interdicted."

RUSSIA.  
Letters from St. Petersburg of the 7th ultimo state that that city has been visited with the most terrific storm of wind and rain ever experienced within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It rained incessantly for forty-eight hours, whilst the wind blew with intense violence. The result of this visitation was the destruction of above four hundred houses.

TAHITI.  
There are accounts from Tahiti to the close of May. A writer from Papeete thus reviews the state of affairs under date of the 25th of that month:

"Since the Queen placed herself under the protection of the French, in the early part of February last, she has resided here, having merely made one or two trips round the island. She was well received by Governor Bruat, who gave her apartments in Government-house until her own house, which is adjoining, was put in order for her reception. 'I have been two or three times at the Government-house, when I have always met her Majesty and family; and, to all appearance, they are treated with every attention and respect by the French officers and by the other residents also.'

"The on dit respecting the means of the Queen's future support is, that she is to receive \$5,000 per annum from France, besides what revenue may arise from her lands, or from any former taxes on her people. Mr. Salmon, an Englishman, long resident here, and married to a relative of the Queen, is appointed her private secretary, and I suppose will be paid by the French."

"The Queen seems under no restriction as to interviews, and she frequently walks about Papeete and enters into conversation freely. The subjects natives reside in several parts of the island, and are supported by the natural produce of the soil and of the sea, much as heretofore."

THE RECENT FAILURES IN EUROPE.

FROM THE HORTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

The commercial distress in England may well be considered the most important feature of the news by the last packet. The failures which commenced in houses engaged in the corn trade have extended to other branches of business, and the estimated amount of liabilities of houses which have failed since our last advices is more than seven millions of pounds, or \$35,000,000. A failure to meet business engagements to so large an extent as this, could not but be felt in every branch of trade, and their consequences, both in Great Britain and elsewhere, must be most important.

We have from a correspondent the following account of the failures in August and September, which varies in some respects from that given in the Liverpool Times, and makes the sum about £8,000,000:

	August.	
Perrin & Co., Liverpool.....	£60,000	
G. Douglas & Son, London.....	300,000	
Sampson, Langlands & Co., Stockton.....	60,000	
Leslie, Alexander & Co., London.....	573,000	
Wm. Carpenter.....		
Nevis & Co., Antwerp.....	130,000	
Fraser & Co., Antwerp.....	160,000	
Greenly & Sheppard, London, 6-8.....	130,000	
King, Heston & Co., do.....	160,000	
Giles, Son & Co., do.....	350,000	
Large failures, in Sligo.....	160,000	
Keyes & Co., Antwerp.....	65,000	
Unke & Co., do.....	30,000	
W. R. Robinson & Co., do.....	108,000	
Castellan, Son & Co., do.....	175,000	
Lyons & Finney, Liverpool.....	100,000	
Alex. Dickson & Co., do.....	400,000	
Woolley & Co., London.....	150,000	
J. & C. Kirkpatrick & Co., Liverpool.....	60,000	
H. & G. Gregg.....	30,000	

September.	
Gray & Roxburgh, Greenock.....	200,000
Gemmill, Brothers & Co., Glasgow.....	40,000
Booker, Son & Co., London.....	300,000
A. & D. Dennis, Glasgow.....	200,000
Roux & Co., Paris.....	100,000
Hastie & Hutchinson, London.....	200,000
Deborne & Co., do.....	200,000
Gower, Nephew & Co., do.....	200,000
Alison, Cammidge & Co., do.....	300,000
P. Watt & Co. (millers).....	
Kingfold & Barnwell.....	
Sarderson & Co. (bill-brokers).....	800,000
Ired, Irving & Co., do.....	1,000,000
Westlake & Co., (Corn Factories, Southampton,).....	60,000